

## The Independent.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.  
JOHN W. DAY, Associate Editor.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

## The Truth Illustrated.

"In my opinion this war will never be successfully carried on as long as an army marches through slave States as a boat goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach, and nestle down as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe, and so are the ducks. When you march through a State, you must march so that traitors will feel the horror of war."—JIM. LANE.

## SYMPATHY WITH REBELS.

We regret to see that in some places there is yet a feeling of sympathy for those who are endeavoring to destroy our government by their base treason, on the part of those who profess to be loyal citizens and friends of the constitution and the Union.

At the time that Fremont issued his proclamation, we gave it as our distinct belief that the position he assumed must be accepted by the government as the basis of its successful contest for the right. We condemned the action of the administration in modifying the proclamation, as it must come up to that standard and step upon that platform, in time, which would place those in power in rather an awkward position. That prophesy is now history in a measure. The Secretary of War has declared it as his belief, that the negroes ought to be confiscated and put to work on our fortifications; and more than this, it need be armed against their traitorous masters.

This bold announcement, just what we felt long ago must come to pass, seems to shock some who profess to be true men, and firm supporters of the government. How any one who loves his country above all things, can find fault with any measure which will effectually destroy the enemies who are attempting to overthrow it, is more than we can understand. It has always appeared to us that the harder the blow against treason, the more it ought to be advocated by all friends of the Union and the constitution. That a blow at the traitors in the manner proposed would strike more terror than any thing else, is a fact which events will yet determine. Why, then, not let the blow fall? Why weaken the cause of the government and strengthen that of its deadly foes by failing to strike them in their weakest part? Surely neither wisdom nor patriotism can originate a policy contrary to this.

The fact that all the trouble arises about slaves—that no other property is too good to be confiscated in the eyes of these sympathizers—indicates to what an extent the eyes of our people have been blinded on the subject of slavery and the rights of the slaveholders. It shows that this species of property—which is outlawed by all Christendom—has come to be considered, in this forest of all nations, as the most sacred of all other possessions. Did this rebellion come a moment too soon to open the eyes of our people by knocking from them the blinding scales which falsehood and sophistry were forging? It is really wonderful what power there is in error, when it appeals to us through party or personal prejudices. It sometimes requires the thunder-bolt to purify the political as well as the natural atmosphere.

The policy announced by Secretary Cameron, which shows that the government has already reached Fremont's position, has found some rather bitter opposition—especially among the half-breed, while open traitors fear it and their real sympathizers are loud in their denunciation of it. A few of the opponents of such a vigorous policy are found in Kentucky—doubtless few of them are truly loyal, for these are among the fiercest and deadliest foes of treason and most earnest for the destruction of traitors.

The Louisville Democrat, however, has seen fit to condemn the remarks of the Secretary of War. The Frankfort Commonwealth, published at the capital of the State, thus replies to the Democrat:

"The Louisville Democrat is horrified about a recent speech of John C. Fremont of New York, in which he favored the confiscation of the slaves of rebels and the policy of employing them against the armies of Jeff. Davis."

The policy indicated by Mr. Cameron is exact right, and in accordance with the images of civilized warfare. We hope to see it adopted by the government. It should have been at first. Had it been, many lives of loyal citizens would have been saved and thousands of traitors in arms. Since the commencement of this most unnatural war it has been safer to be a rebel than to be loyal to the Government. The

extreme punishment of treason has thus far been an "oath of allegiance," which a rebel will take with as much reluctance as he would a gin cocktail. If a loyal man falls into the hands of traitors, his life pays the forfeit. The rebels are daily confiscating the property of Union men, and burning and otherwise destroying what they cannot make use of. Yet the Democrat would seem to desire the Government to protect the property of these destroyers, and thus prolong the struggle, while its own adherents must pay the expenses of the war which has been forced upon them, and suffer, unavenged, the depredations of an organized band of traitors.

Why should not the slaves of traitors in arms be confiscated to the use of the Government? The Democrat will not deny that slaves are property as clearly as so are mules. Is it right and proper to confiscate a mule, and put it to hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not equally right and proper to confiscate a slave for a driver of that mule? Both are property, and both are employed by the rebels in their attempt to destroy this Government. A traitor has no right to claim the protection of the laws of that country, he is endeavoring to destroy. If he succeeds in his designs, the country, together with its laws, must go down. If the country succeeds, the traitor must fall. Why, then, fight him with one hand, and sustain him with the other? The position of the Democrat is both untenable and unreasonable.

That is to the point; but not more so than the following from the same paper: "The rebels have two full regiments of negroes in Louisiana. They have three or four regiments of Indians in the field, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, in addition to the ordinary weapons of warfare. They have a battalion of Nashville State-son convicts in the field, (the Bull Pups,) commanded by a beast that served ten years in our penitentiary. (Red Bill.)"

What do these professed Union men, who are so shocked about the contingency hinted at by John C. Fremont, say to these facts? They approve them, of course. The Confederates can do nothing wrong. If they violate the Constitution, the rule of decency, and the laws of civilized warfare, it is all right, because they have no Constitution, and throw its protecting arm around the traitors who are trying to destroy it.

Out upon such hypocritical cant, say we. A straight-out, open and avowed rebel is infinitely above such Union men.

## Cotton Culture in Kansas.

One of the results of the present struggle for Freedom in the United States, is the agitation of the subject of Cotton Culture in the Southern tier of the Free States, particularly in those States lying in the Mississippi valley. It is supposed by many that the soil and climate of Kansas, and especially the Southern part of the State, is adapted to the growth of this staple product to an extent that will render its culture remunerative, if not profitable.

Experiments, on a small scale, have been made in different portions of the State, attended with a better result than had been anticipated. This may, to some extent, be accounted for by the fact that almost any field product will produce more in proportion to the amount of ground planted, where a small "patch" is cultivated in a garden, than where several acres are "planted" in a field. We are not fully satisfied that the cultivation of cotton to any great extent would prove a source of profit to the people of Kansas; but we are anxious to have our farmers experiment in this direction on a larger scale than has hitherto been done; and if it still matures in this high latitude before it is injured by frost, we have no doubt it will produce enough per acre to make its culture pay. And, with the hope of throwing some light upon the subject for those who may wish to "put in" an acre or more this year, we make the following suggestions, gathered from several sources of information on this subject.

1. *The Soil*.—It stands to reason that the kinds of cotton grown in Tennessee, and other northern cotton States, would be better adapted to our climate, than those varieties raised farther South, for the reason that they would the more easily become acclimated; and that the same kind of soil would be preferable. In Tennessee cotton does best on high, sandy soil. We believe the upland prairie of Kansas would be best, for this reason: If planted in the rich bottom, the stalks would grow large and rank, and consequently mature late; while on the upland earlier maturity could be had, and the bolls would contain a finer quality of cotton.

2. *Preparation of the ground*.—The ground intended for cotton should be plowed deep in the fall. Then by freezing in winter it will be all the more mellow in the spring. If plowed in the spring, the ground should be thoroughly pulverized, before it is "laid out" for planting. As it is now too late for fall plowing, we would plow the ground intended for cotton this year the first warm, thawing weather we have, which in this country is usually in February, or early in March.

3. *When and how to plant*.—The ground having been prepared, in order

to give as much time for growth and maturity as possible, cotton should be planted as early as it will do to plant corn. The seed should be drilled in so as to leave a space of about six inches between the stalks. The rows should be about three feet apart.

4. *How to cultivate*.—The old system of hoeing cotton has almost become obsolete, and it is now cultivated like corn. Plow it first, and then go through it with the cultivator once, and "lay it by" about the middle of June.

5. In the South it is considered one man's work for the season to plant, "tend," pick and bale fifteen acres of cotton. In this country perhaps ten acres would be as much as one man could plant and secure. There they pick cotton from fall till spring; here it should be secured before the severe winter weather sets in.

6. On the same ground with cotton may be raised melon, pumpkin and other vines, as with corn.

7. South they raise from 500 to 1200 lbs per acre—averaging from 750 to 800 lbs. Mr. Morgan, formerly of Tennessee, but now of this place, thinks that at the lowest estimate, there can be an average of 500 lbs per acre raised in Kansas; while Mr. Randolph, of Marshall County, formerly of Alabama, who has been experimenting in northern Kansas, believes that the full average of 800 lbs per acre can be realized here.

8. The seed should be procured, if possible, from the more northerly cotton growing States, as it will do better the first year, than would seed procured further South. We believe that an attempt to raise Sea Island Cotton in Kansas, will prove a failure, as it has in the inland cotton States. It seems to be adapted solely to the warm salt-water coast. We would therefore prefer seed procured from the middle Southern States.

9. *The profit*.—Taking Mr. Morgan's lowest estimate—500 lbs per acre, and raising the price at 15 cents per lb, you have a yield of \$75 per acre. This is better than raising corn, at 50 cents per bushel. Eighty bushels of corn to the acre, (and that is a large yield,) at 50 cents a bushel, would return \$40.—\$35 less than cotton at 15 cents a lb. But cotton is now worth 35 cents, which at 500 lbs per acre, would return \$175.—\$145 more than corn at 50 cents a bushel. Besides, the principal market for corn is at home, while "cotton" seeks a market and finds profitable sale all around the globe.

We have thrown out these dissuasive suggestions to open the subject in this region, and hope they may prove to be of some value to those seeking knowledge on this subject. Our columns are open to others who may wish to write something about Cotton Culture in Kansas.

## Just as We Predicted.

Several weeks ago, in an article against Jay-Hawking, we stated that we believed the prime motive of Jay-Hawking was gain; that their depredations were not committed out of love for the Union, or simply for the annoyance of men of doubtful loyalty, but that it was an organized system of plunder for profit. We then predicted that it would not be long till horses would be jay-hawked—stolen—from men whose loyalty was above suspicion. Unfortunately, that prediction is already verified. Some of the best Union men in Jefferson County have had their horses stolen. As an evidence that they were taken by Jay-hawkers, their horses were taken, in almost every instance, at the time when horses were stolen from men who are suspected of being tainted with secessionism.

We predict again. The time is not far distant, if Jay-Hawking is carried on in future, with the same boldness that has characterized it in the past, when some of them will meet summary punishment at the hands of some outraged citizen—punishment that may put them where they can never jay-hawk another horse. If they are wise, they will themselves "quit the business" forthwith. We hope they will set a wise man, and speedily "turn from the evil of their way."

## The Legislature.

SENATE.—On Tuesday the Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. J. P. Root. Senator J. J. Ingalls was elected temporary Secretary. Twenty-one members were present. The Senate organized by the election of the following officers:

A. R. Banks, Secretary; C. K. Gilchrist, Assistant Secretary; J. S. Montgomery, Docket Clerk; O. F. Ingraham, Engraving Clerk; J. S. Pagman, Sergeant-at-Arms; S. H. Fairfield, Doorkeeper; F. Jackson, Page.

HOUSE.—Called to order by Hon. John W. Robinson, Secretary of State. Fifty-eight members were present. Mr. McGraw of Wyandotte, was elected temporary Chairman. The oath was

administered to the members by Hon. Thomas Erwig, Jr., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The House then adjourned till Wednesday morning without organizing.

The House organized by electing M. S. Adams, of Leavenworth, Speaker; and Mr. Francis, of the Olathe Mirror, Chief Clerk.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY.—This excellent ladies' Magazine commences its twenty-second volume with January, 1862. The first number of the new volume is on our table, and is embellished with three exquisitely executed steel engravings—"View on the Esopians," "Learning to Ride," and a beautiful portrait of Major General Sir Henry Havelock. Accompanying this last engraving is the first paper of a well-written biography of "The Christian Warrior—Havelock," by Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D. For years we have regarded the Ladies' Repository as "The Queen of the Monthlies," a fitting work to be taken into the family circle. Its literature is of that elegant and pure character that "will cultivate the taste, refine the manners, and ennoble all the aims of life." The Repository is printed from stereotype plates, on the finest colored paper. Each number contains two of the finest original steel engravings, and its large list of original contributors comprise many of the best writers of prose and poetry in the country.

Besides these attractions, the Ladies' Repository contains the following interesting departments: Scripture Cabinet; Notes and Queries; Notices of New Publications; Items, Literary, Scientific and Religious; Sideboard for Children; and Editor's Table.

The ladies of this place should take special interest in procuring subscribers to the Repository. It is a work that should find a welcome in every household; and we hope our readers will all become readers of the Repository also. Rev. I. F. Collins is the accredited agent for this Magazine for Oskaloosa Circuit.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We have received the January number for 1862 of this Home Monthly. The purpose of this work is to "unite the attractions of choice and elegant literature with high moral aims, and teach useful lessons to men, women and children in all degrees of life." To make it a magazine that a husband might bring home to his wife, a brother to his sisters, a father to his children, and feel certain that, in doing so, he placed in their hands only what can do them good." Besides other attractions, two new serials are commenced in the January number: "Back Fields of our Fathers," by Virginia F. Townsend; and "What Came Afterwards," a sequel to "Nothing But Money," by T. S. Arthur. The following are the premiums for 1862: 1. Herring's "Glimpse of an English Homestead." 2. The Soldiers in Love. 3. Doubts. 4. Heavenly Consolation. Terms: One copy of Home Magazine, and one of the premium plates, \$2; two copies and one premium to get up of the club, \$3; three copies, ditto, \$4; four copies, ditto, \$5. Address, T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for February is before us, filled with its usual variety of engravings, music, reading matter, fashions, patterns in embroidery, etc. "Leicks" is a very pretty engraving, while the colored fashion plate is one of the most brilliant we have before seen. Terms \$2 a year, with reductions and premiums to clubs. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the best agricultural monthly in America. Every farmer in Jefferson County ought to subscribe for it. Price \$1 a year. Address Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York.

THE OHIO FARMER is an excellent agricultural weekly, filled brim-full of the choicest practical reading matter for the farm and the household. A new volume commenced with this month. Send for it. \$2 a year. Address—Brown & Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The arguments of the counsel in the Supreme Court, on the gubernatorial contest were concluded on Thursday. The court would give its decision yesterday (Friday) morning.

Hon. P. E. Havens will accept our thanks for a copy of the Governor's Message to the Legislature.

Our friend and fellowtownsman, HORACE GIBBS, has been elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He will make an efficient officer.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—A new volume commenced with January. It is one of the best family papers that come to our attention. It is read in our home with almost as much avidity as any of the monthly magazines. \$2 a year. Address D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, New York.

FRUIT TREES.—The new volume for 1862 commenced with the first of January. Aunt Fanny's department is alone worth the price of the paper. It teems with wholesome lessons for both mothers and daughters. \$2 a year. Address S. D. Harris, Columbus, Ohio.

## Wood Wanted.

We will take good cord wood on subscription to the Independent, for which we will allow the customary price. We wish to lay in a supply of wood for winter use before the wintry weather sets in, and would like all who wish to subscribe on these terms to make it known soon.

## Letter from Senator Pomeroy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1861. GILES SATEN, Sir:—Your petition of 11th inst. is at hand. I presented it to Congress yesterday, and as soon as they reach it in due course of business, it will be attended to. Strong efforts are making to pass the Homestead Bill this Session.

Yours Truly, S. C. POMEROY.

By Gaylord.

We call attention to the card in another column of Chas. C. Tucker Pension and Bounty Land Agent at Washington City. Those entitled to Pensions, Bounty Land or Bounty Money, can have their Claims prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker by calling on John W. Day at this office.

BANKS IN—Will some of our subscribers, who have made arrangements to furnish us wood, bring in a few loads immediately? Now, while the weather is fine and the roads good, we want to secure our winter supply of fire wood.

## Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

There will be a meeting of the State Temperance Society, at Topeka, on the 22d day of January, instant. All Temperance Societies are earnestly requested to send Delegates.

E. TEEFT, Chairman of Executive Committee.

Topeka, Jan. 8th, 1862.

On Tuesday night a man attempted to rob the store of Stettin & Bros. There were four persons engaged in the transaction. One of them succeeded in getting a pane of glass out of the window and had purely entered when three shots were fired from the store—one of them coming within a few inches of the villain's head. The names of the persons are known.—Conservative.

## Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. Mr. Rodman, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, died this morning after a few days' illness.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is said to be preparing a discourse for the French Senate, which will express warm sympathy for the United States in their present struggle.

## New Advertisement.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Jefferson.

Andrew J. Pierce, Defendant.

Whereas the plaintiff of the above named

plaintiff appears and is duly sworn, and

petition in the First District Court of said County,

Andrew J. Pierce, Defendant.

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## Notice.

All persons indebted to me, either by Note or Book accounts, will call on me at the store of Moore & McWhorter. Those interested will call and settle the same within thirty days, or the same will be left in the hands of the proper Officers for collection.

HENRY BUCHANAN.

Jan. 18th 1862—3w.

## FRUIT TREES.

FOR THE

SPRING OF 1862.

FOR SALE BY

OLIVER SHREAGER.

Jan. 18th 1862—3w.

OLIVER SHREAGER.

Jan. 18th 1862—3w.

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